MY BIBLE PROPAGANDA SERIES
Who was King Omri aka Amri

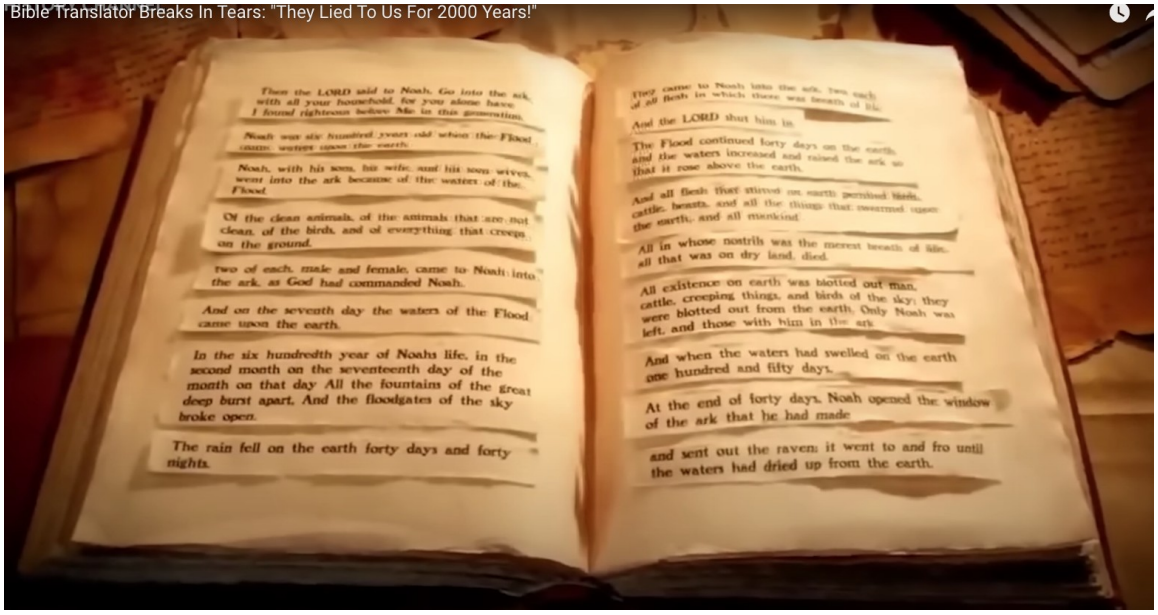
CAN OF WORMS
DO NOT OPEN!
1521
2018 (and '17, '16, '15, '14 etc)
95 THESES
CLERICAL SEXUAL ABUSE
The DIET OF WORMS: WHICH AIRED MARTIN LUTHER'S NOTION THAT the CHURCH WAS CORRUPT, SELF SERVING and HYPOCRITICAL....
The CAN OF WORMS: WHICH GOES TO SHOW NOT MUCH HAS CHANGED IN 500 YEARS....

What a subject. Where on the earth do we start? The subject has so many tentacles and is such a CAN OF WORMS. A person could spend weeks on this subject and never cover everything.

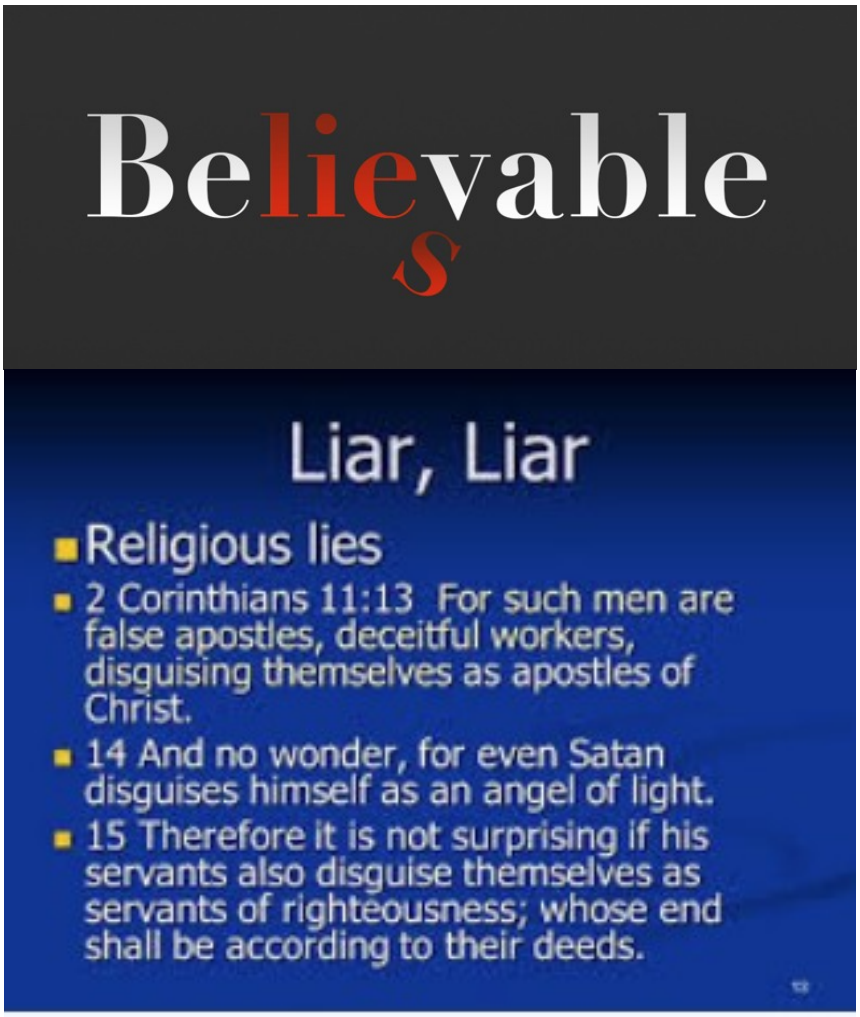
First the Jewish and Roman Orthodox Catholic and Christian Church (JROCCC) was never a Christian Movement. The JROCCC destroyed the original Christian movement and then demonized it as a heresy as they are still doing today.

Today I want to start with who the Jews and Hebrew people were because they are not who we think they were. They were tribes who came from Mesopotamia, Babylon, Ur, Sumer etc., who have lied their way to the top so to speak. The JROCCC is a Jewish, pagan, satanic version of Christianity that used the convoluted storyline of Jesus as a stepping-stone for global dominance.

This PIOUS FRAUD was not created to be a religion as much as it was a POLITICAL MOVEMENT THAT HID BEHIND RELIGION AS A COVER TO PUSH THEIR GLOBAL TAKE OVER AGENDA'S.


Bible Translator Breaks In Tears: "They Lied To Us For 2000 Years!"
Then the LORD said to Noah, Go into the ark, with all your household, for you alone have I found righteous before Me in this generation.
Noah was six hundred years old when the Flood came, waters upon the earth.
Noah, with his sons, his wife, and his son wives, went into the ark because of the waters of the Flood.
Of the clean animals, of the animals that are not clean, of the birds, and of everything that creeps on the ground,
two of each, male and female, came to Noah into the ark, as God had commanded Noah.
And on the seventh day the waters of the Flood came upon the earth.
In the six hundredth year of Noahs life, in the second month on the seventeenth day of the month on that day All the fountains of the great deep burst apart, And the floodgates of the sky broke open.
The rain fell on the earth forty days and forty nights.
They came to Noah into the ark, two each of all flesh in which there was breath of life.
And the LORD shut him in.
The Flood continued forty days on the earth, and the waters increased and raised the ark so that it rose above the earth.
And all flesh that moved on earth perished birds, cattle, beasts, and all the things that swarmed upon the earth, and all mankind.
All in whose nostrils was the merest breath of life, all that was on dry land, died.
All existence on earth was blotted out man, cattle, creeping things, and birds of the sky; they were blotted out from the earth. Only Noah was left, and those with him in the ark.
And when the waters had swelled on the earth one hundred and fifty days,
At the end of forty days, Noah opened the window of the ark that he had made
and sent out the raven; it went to and fro until the waters had dried up from the earth.

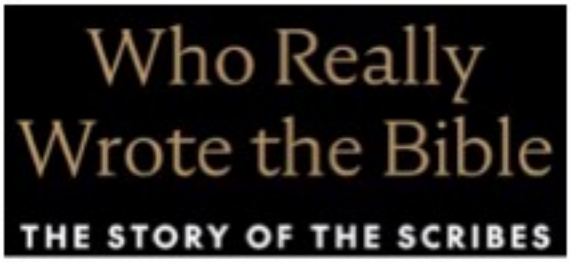
The Jews literally COPY PASTED or manufactured their history by steeling their stories from other tribes and making them their own or by dreaming the stories up. If Christians would DO THEIR HOMEWORK for once and consider what archeology, geology, science, legends and myths have to say as well as studying what other cultures at the time had to say about the Jewish and Hebrew beliefs they would be SHOCKED.

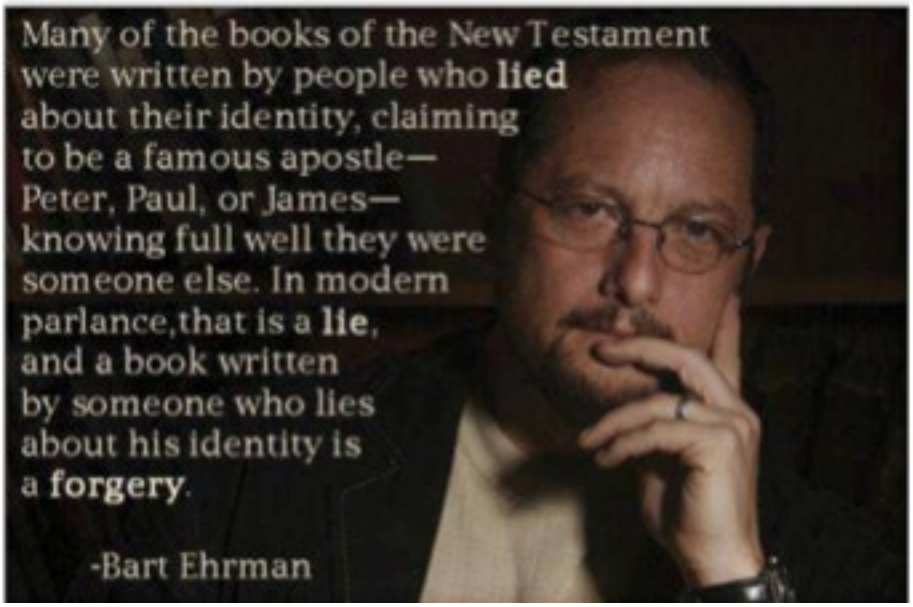

Believable
s
Liar, Liar
Religious lies
2 Corinthians 11:13 For such men are false apostles, deceitful workers, disguising themselves as apostles of Christ.
14 And no wonder, for even Satan disguises himself as an angel of light.
15 Therefore it is not surprising if his servants also disguise themselves as servants of righteousness; whose end shall be according to their deeds.

The first thing Christians have to realize is that UNKNOWN Jewish scribes wrote most of the books that went into the Bible. The second thing we have to come to terms with is

that JEWS LIE.

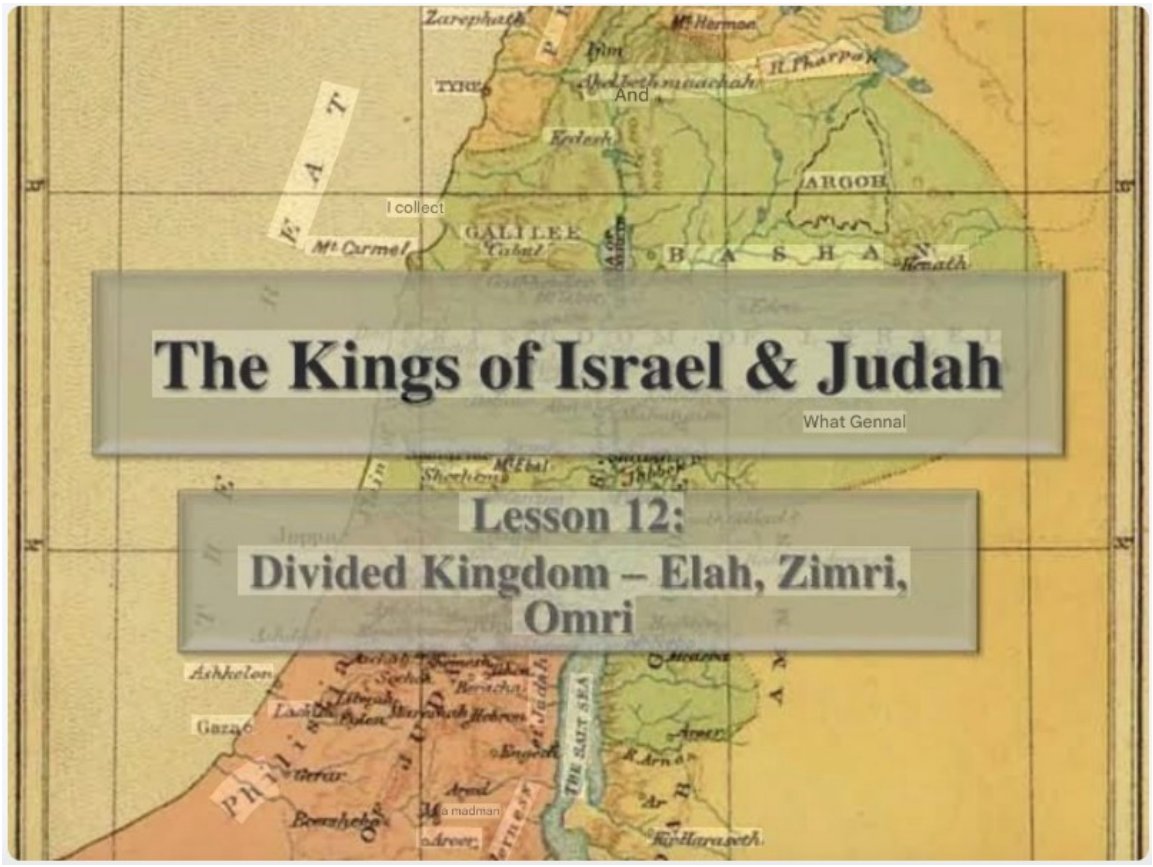
The JROCCC organizers were EVIL CORRUPT PEOPLE



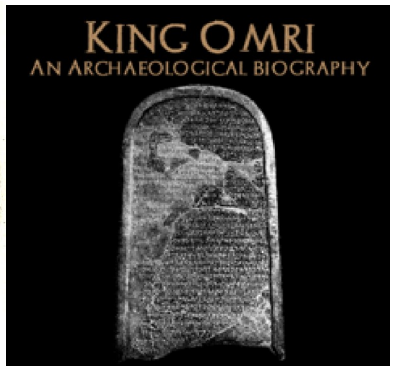

Many of the books of the New Testament were written by people who lied about their identity, claiming to be a famous apostle—Peter, Paul, or James—knowing full well they were someone else. In modern parlance, that is a lie, and a book written by someone who lies about his identity is a forgery.
-Bart Ehrman

LET'S CATCH THEM IN ONE OF THEIR LIES

The Jews promote King Solomon yet we know today that King Solomon NEVER EXISTED. Then who was the story of King Solomon based up that has been hidden from us in the Bible?



THE SCRIBES HID THE FACT THAT THE REAL JEWISH KING WAS A HORENDOUS EVIL MAN WHOSE NAME WAS KING OMRI/AMRI. THEY TRANSPOSED or CONVERTED THE NAME OF KING OMRI/AMRI INTO KING SOLOMON TO HIDE THIS FACE HOPING THAT NO ONE WOULD CONNECT THE DOTS.



THEN WHO WAS THE REAL KING THE JEWS HID FROM US?

BACKGROUND ON KING OMRI

The early Jewish leader, who is undoubtedly a historical character that we find in the Old Testament or Masoretic text/Septuagint, is King Omri of Israel, who lived around 860/870 before Christ came to earth. He is mentioned in Assyrian cuneiform texts as founder of Israel. His dynasty is referred to as the (House of Omri). Assyrians styled other little kingdoms of the time (after their fist king).

The King Solomon of the Bible is thought to have lived around hundred years before Omri. However we have no archeological evidence for him. Nor have we evidence for his alleged father David. David is probable mentioned on the Tell Dan Stelae, that was written after Omri's lifetime by a foreign king. David appears in the Old Testament as a founder of the dynasty of the kings of Judah yet he does not appear to have been a real person either.

DISPITE WHAT THE WRITERS WROTE, THE KINGDOME OF JUDAH DID NOT EXIST BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF THE 8TH CENTURY

Archeological evidence for a Kingdom of Judah doesn't exist before middle of the 8th century before Christ and there is serious doubt that the region where Judah was settled later, was capable of nurturing even a small population needed to build up a state around 830 BC. We also know today that the

Jews were tiny group of desert dwellers when the came into Canaan, they were not a massive tribe and the writers claim in the Bible.

In regard of the House of David it is interesting that the ONLY king in the list of Kings of Israel and of Judah in the Bible, who is mentioned without a father's name, is Omri (the founder). Therefore, it is possible, that Omri's father is David, but this would information would not have been written about. The Jews would have wanted to **erased Omri as the leader of their dynasty because he was a very negative character as is mentioned in the Bible narrative. Still worse is his son Ahab, who shows a lot of evil parallels to Solomon in his lifetime.**

So it seems as if Solomon is a fictional person brought into the Bible narrative by later for very devious reasons.

We have a king Solomon of Moab around the time of the Assyrian King Assurbanipal, it seems that the family of the King David mentioned in the Bible did have relationship to Moab. That could be where the name Solomon came from.

In all cases, we will have no King Solomon of the power we find in the Bible ruling a kingdom as large as described in the Old Testament texts, not in Judah or anywhere else. It looks like the name was added for very devious reasons that I will go into in a later article.

If we go back to King Omri and his son King Ahab, we will find some parallels: Omri is the founder of Israel (like David) and he is a war like king, who has to fight down some rivals before he could secure his throne. It looks like they worshipped an alien god Jahwe very similar to YHWH or Jehovah Yahweh the evil alien god of the Jews.

My personal opinion is that both the so called magnificent Kings of the Old Testament, David and Solomon, were

actually the dark evil kings, Omri and Ahab..It looks like King Omri and his son Ahab were the historical Jewish kings at the time who the fictitious stories of King Solomon and King David are based upon.

It was because of the evil actions of King Omri and his son Ahab that the destruction of Israel took place by the Assyrians, which means the Jewish writers, needed to create a different king to take the place of King Omri/Amri for historical reasons as well.

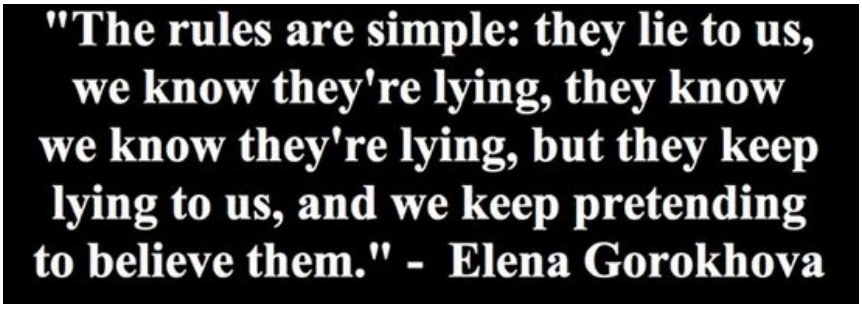
The Bible record contains a lot of contradicting traditions. The narratives of the Wise King, is a topic of legends you find in many traditions or in other ethnic groups. In every culture there are traditions of wise men, sages and wise kings, which seem to have served as blue prints for false narratives that the Jews added to the Old Testament story lines. These lies gave the Jewish stories more weight as if they were important.

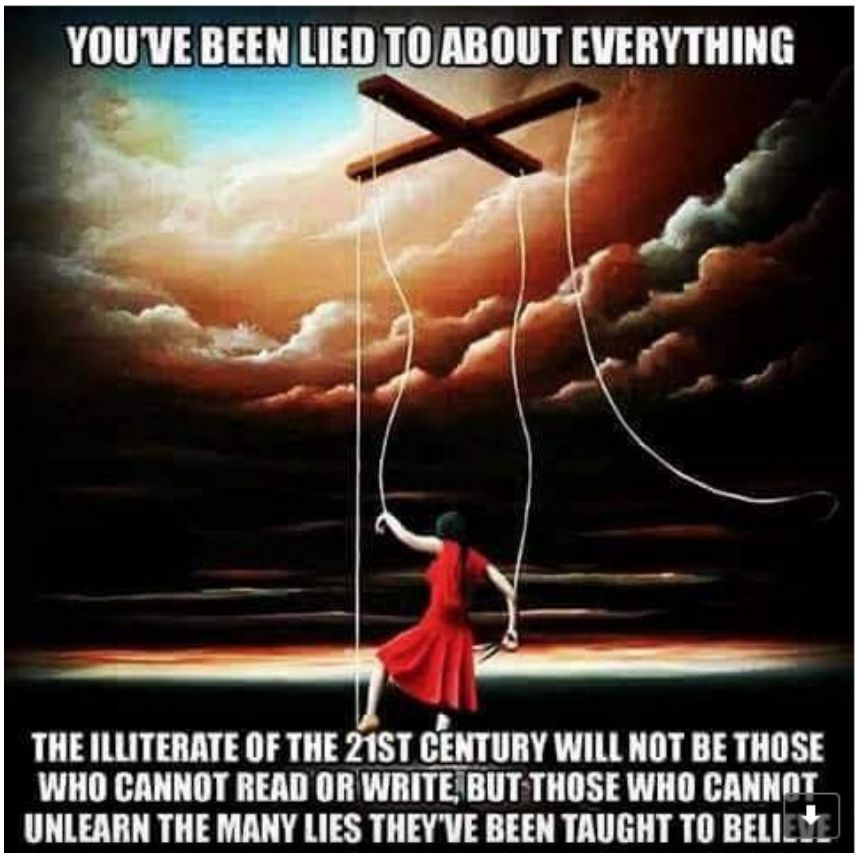
Taken from Lena Lyalkina

who studied at University of Cologne

https://www.quora.com/Do-you-think-that-King-Solomon-existed-Why

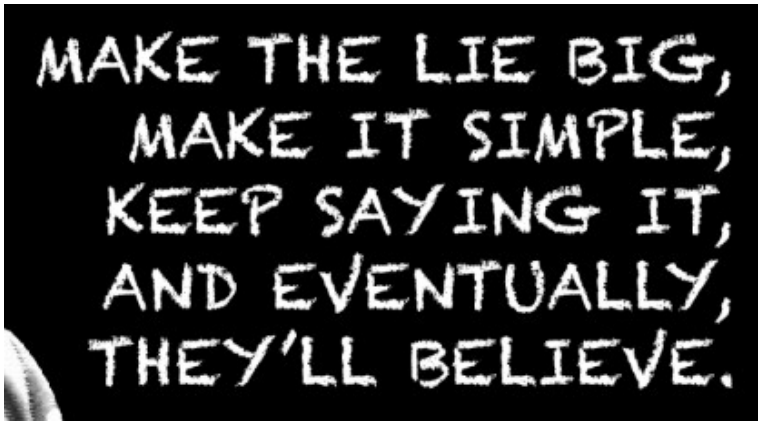
THE BIBLE IS A VICIOUS CIRCLE OF LIES


"The rules are simple: they lie to us, we know they're lying, they know we know they're lying, but they keep lying to us, and we keep pretending to believe them." - Elena Gorokhova


YOU'VE BEEN LIED TO ABOUT EVERYTHING
THE ILLITERATE OF THE 21ST CENTURY WILL NOT BE THOSE WHO CANNOT READ OR WRITE, BUT THOSE WHO CANNOT UNLEARN THE MANY LIES THEY'VE BEEN TAUGHT TO BELI

THIS IS THE REAL STORY CHRISTIANS IGNORE

What the story is telling us however is that the two kingdoms in Israel worshipped two different alien sky god contingencies around 922 BC., before the two kingdoms were taken into captivity around 700 - 500 BC (Before Christ) came to town.



To misrepresent themselves and to manufacture their false histories the Jews and Hebrew writers used other names and historical events to create their storylines. Example: They used the Hyksos migration out of Egypt as a bases for their fictitious Hebrew migrations out of Egypt to the promise land. They created factious characters like Moses to inflate their factious history. We know today that Moses did not exist either.

WE HAVE BEEN LIED TO SINCE BIRTH
BY OUR GOVERNMENT, OUR CHURCHES, OUR MEDIA, OUR HISTORY BOOKS AND OUR SCHOOLS
MakeMemeApp.com

"The rules are simple: they lie to us, we know they're lying, they know we know they're lying, but they keep lying to us, and we keep pretending to believe them." - Elena Gorokhova

Whether King Solomon existed as described in the Bible is a subject of intense debate among scholars. While there is no direct, contemporary archaeological evidence (such as inscriptions) naming him, many researchers believe a historical ruler of that name likely existed around the 10th century BCE, though the biblical description of his vast empire is likely exaggerated. Reddit · r/exchristian +1

- **No Direct Archaeological Evidence:** There is currently no direct archaeological evidence for King Solomon, and his infamous Temple has not been found, leading some scholars to doubt his existence or the scale of his reign. Reddit +1
- **Minimalist vs. Maximalist Views:** Some scholars argue he was purely mythical or a composite figure, while others argue he was a real, likely local, ruler of Jerusalem rather than a vast empire. Reddit · r/exchristian +3
- **Theological & Mythical Elements:** Many scholars believe the Bible's portrayal of Solomon is heavily influenced by later theological agendas, making it hard to distinguish historical fact from legend. Reddit +1

While some evidence, such as ancient seals or silver, might suggest a thriving society in that era, the "Golden Age" of Solomon is generally considered to be largely a literary construction. Reddit +3

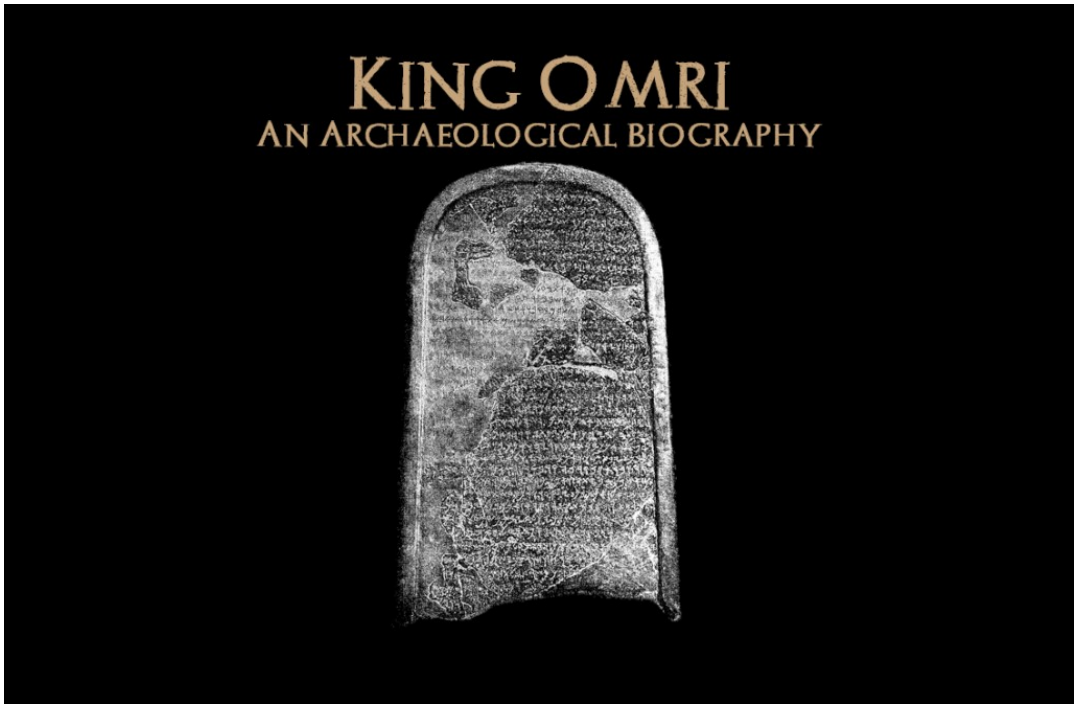
King Omri (reigned c. 884–872 BCE) was a significant, albeit viewed negatively, 9th-century BCE king of the northern kingdom of Israel who established a lasting dynasty and founded the capital city of Samaria. Though the Bible focuses on his spiritual "evil," modern historical analysis recognizes him as a powerful, stabilizing ruler. Bible Archaeology Report +4

Key Biblical and Historical Details:

- **Rise to Power:** Originally an army commander, Omri took the throne during a period of intense civil war after Zimri killed King Elah. He overcame a rival named Tibni to seize undisputed power.
- **Foundation of Samaria:** Omri bought the hill of Shemer for two talents of silver and built a new, fortified capital city named Samaria, moving it from Tirzah.
- **Biblical Legacy:** Despite his political success, the Bible states Omri did more evil than all who went before him, continuing the idolatrous policies of Jeroboam.
- **The Omride Dynasty:** Omri founded a dynasty that lasted four generations (his son was Ahab).
- **International Power:** Archaeologically and historically (notably on the Mesha Stele), Omri is recognized as a powerful ruler who brought stability, conquered Moab, and aligned with Phoenicia.
- **Assyrian Records:** The Assyrians were so impressed by his influence that they referred to the kingdom of Israel as "*Bit-Humri*" ("House of Omri") for decades after his death. GotQuestions.org +10

King Omri: An Archaeological Biography
*View all posts by Bryan Windle*October 9, 2020

https://biblearchaeologyreport.com/2020/03/06/king-omri-an-archaeological-biography/



During the period in Jewish history known as the Divided Monarchy, the formerly united Hebrew nation split into to two kingdoms: the kingdom of Israel in the north and the kingdom of Judah in the south. In our series of bioarchaeographies, we explored the lives of King Ahaz and King Hezekiahof Judah; we now turn our attention to King Omri, one of the most powerful northern kings.

Omri was originally the commander of the army of the north at a time when there was much instability in the kingdom of Israel.

King Elah had reigned for two years when he was assassinated at his palace in Tirzah by his chariot commander, Zimri, who took the throne for himself (1 Kgs 16:10). He had reigned only seven days, when the people rebelled. Word of Zimri's coup reached the army and they made Omri king over Israel (1 Kgs 16:16).

They immediately besieged the city of Tirzah, and Zimri, who saw that the end was near, set fire to the royal palace and

burned it down upon himself, perishing in the blaze (1 Kgs 16:18).

Omri's rule as king was initially contested, as half the people of Israel supported Tibni the son of Ginath. With his military support, Omri overcame Tibni, who was slain, and solidified his hold on the throne (1 Kgs 16:22). With Omri's reign (ca. 885-874 BC[1]) came a period of stability for Israel, and the kingdom began to expand.

While Omri proved to be a powerful king politically, he was a wicked king spiritually. Scripture records:

In the thirty-first year of Asa king of Judah, Omri began to reign over Israel, and he reigned for twelve years; six years he reigned in Tirzah. He bought the hill of Samaria from Shemer for two talents of silver, and he fortified the hill and called the name of the city that he built Samaria, after the name of Shemer, the owner of the hill. Omri did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, and did more evil than all who were before him. For he walked in all the way of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, and in the sins that he made Israel to sin, provoking the LORD, the God of Israel, to anger by their idols (1 Kgs 16:23-26).

Omri at Tirzah

Tell el-Farah, identified as biblical Tirzah. Photo: Jose G. Gomez, http://www.tellelfara.com

When Omri became king, the capital of Israel was based at Tirzah, and he reigned there for six years. This ancient city has been identified with Tell el-Far'ah, and was excavated by the École Biblique et Archéologique Française from 1946-1960 under the direction of Roland de Vaux.[2] The city that Omri besieged was Stratum VIIb, which showed evidence of having been destroyed by fire.[3] Omri apparently began to rebuild the palace, which was exposed during excavations. Archaeologist, Dr. Bryant Wood, explains:

The main building consisted of a central courtyard surrounded by three large rooms. The walls were faced with stone on both sides and were reinforced on the front and at the corners by pilasters. A pilaster is a rectangular support projecting partially from the wall, with a base, shaft and capital. The structure was well built, using fine-dressed masonry, some of which was finished with a boss, or smoothed area, on the edges. The stones' oblique dressing resembles that of the masonry in the palace at Samaria, also

constructed by Omri. Strangely enough, the building was never finished. Construction was abruptly halted as evidenced by abandoned building materials, partly dressed stones, and the absence of…It appears that construction was discontinued halfway through Omri's reign when work began on the new capital, Samaria.[4]

In 2017 a group from the University of A Coruna and the NOVA University of Lisbon conducted a new dig; you can read about their finds here: https://www.tellelfara.com/campaign-2017. You can also view photos from the earlier excavations of the site here: https://npaph.com/sites/tell-el-farah-tirzah/.

Omri at Samaria

The remains of Omri's palace, expanded by his son, Ahab, are visible on the acropolis of Samaria. Photo: Todd Bolen, BiblePlaces.com

A photo from the early 1900's of the excavation of Omri/Ahab's palace at Samaria. Photo: Library of Congress / http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/matpc.22584/

Omri moved his capital to Samaria and built a palace at the top of the hill he had purchased from Shemer. The site was first excavated by the Harvard Expedition from 1908-1910. They focused on the highest part of the hill in an effort to unearth the city that Omri had built.[5] The excavators discovered a palatial structure at the pinnacle of the summit which they identified as the "Palace of Omri." They explained their findings this way:

The oldest part, the core structure, was built on a pinnacle of rock made by cutting away the sides of the hill to form an

artificial scarp from one to two metres high all around the summit... The stones are roughly dressed, massive blocks, and the walls are thick and heavy...It is assigned to Omri, because it is the earliest of the three structures constituting the Israelite Palace.[6]

Archaeologist, Dr. Norma Franklin, offers this description of Omri's palace:

The original extent of the palace building is unknown, but the west-facing scarp is c. 80 m. long from north to south, and the south-facing scarp c. 150 m. long. The actual palace building may have extended as far as the north-facing scarp, all traces of which were eradicated by later Hellenistic and Roman quarrying and subsequent building. Alternatively, there may have been an elevated forecourt between the palace and the north-facing scarp. This elevated forecourt may have had rock-cut steps that led down to the lowerlevel bedrock courtyard that was situated between the north-facing scarp and the large grape treading area.[7]

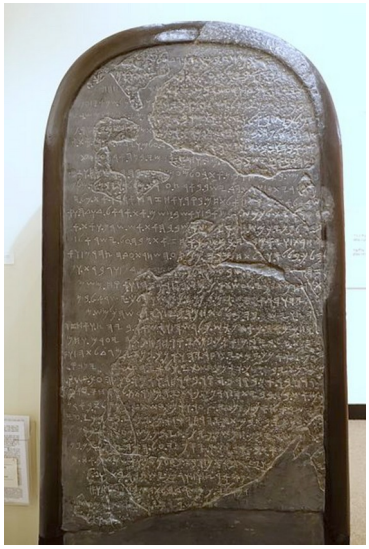
This Israelite wall at Samaria dates to the 9th century BC (ie. the reign of Omri and Ahab). Photo: Carl Rasmussen, http://www.HolyLandPhotos.org

Omri's royal palace, large courtyard and smaller royal buildings were later expanded and renovated by his son, Ahab. According to Ron E. Tappy, "Throughout its existence, Samaria remained small in size—more a royal compound than a multifaceted city….Until the fall of Israel in 721 B.C.E., Samaria remained that kingdom's political hub."[8]

Omri Inscriptions

Omri is mentioned in numerous Ancient Near Eastern inscriptions. The most extensive of these is the famous Mesha Stele (or Moabite Stone), in which the Moabite king, Mesha, describes his accomplishments. In it, he describes

how Omri had expanded the kingdom of Israel and subjugated Moab, before he had thrown off Israel's oppression:



The Moabite Stone or Mesha Stela. Photo credit: Daderot / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY-SA-3.0 /

[3] Omri was the king of Israel, and he oppressed Moab for many days, for Kemoš was angry with his land. And his son succeeded him, and he said – he too – "I will oppress Moab!" In my days he did so, but I looked down on him and on his house, and Israel has gone to ruin, yes, it has gone to ruin for ever!
[4] Omri had taken possession of the whole land of Medeba and he lived there in his days and half the days of his son, forty years, but Kemoš restored it in my days.[9]

Omri is also mentioned on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III. This inscription details how Jehu, King of Israel, brought tribute to Shalmaneser. The accompany relief appears to show Jehu bowing before Shalmaneser. In the inscription, Jehu is called, "Son of Omri," which, in this case, means he was the "successor" to the Omride dynasty, not a "son" in the literal sense

.
A panel from the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III. The cuneiform inscription above the relief says, “The tribute of Jehu son of Omri: I received from him silver…” Photo: British Museum / CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Finally, even 100 years after Omri’s dynasty came to an end, the territory of Israel was still referred to as “Omri-land” in Assyrian Inscriptions. In ca. 732 BC, Tiglath-Pileser III invaded Israel and took many captives. In his *Annalistic Records* he boasted, “Israel (lit . : “Omri-Land” Bit Humria) . . . all its (and) their possessions I led to Assyria.”[10] Over a decade later, Sargon II described how he defeated Israel and took its citizens into captivity: “I conquered and sacked the towns Shinuhtu (and) Samaria, and all Israel (lit. : “Omri-Land” Bit Hu-um-ri-ia).”[11]

Summary

Omri’s reign is described in only 12 verses in Scripture, which detail how he took the throne and established his new capital at Samaria. Other events from his reign were chronicled in another ancient book, called the *Book of the Annals of the Kings of Israel* (1 Kgs 16:27), but we no longer have this work.

One of the ways in which archaeology is helpful is in providing the historical background to the biblical text. In Omri’s case, we have learned that he was a powerful king, whose dynasty stabilized the northern Kingdom, albeit for a few short decades, and who expanded his territory into Moab

during his reign. Furthermore, the archaeological remains at Tirzah and Samaria affirm details in the biblical text about Omri's building campaigns.

The NIV Archaeological Study Bible concludes, "Omri was an enormously famous and successful king, yet the Bible pays him virtually no attention. Political success, in the eyes of the biblical writers, counted for very little if an individual had turned away from God."[12]

Appendix – King Omri in Moabite and Cuneiform

"Omri, king of Israel" as mentioned in the Moabite inscription on the Moabite Stone (Mesha Stele). Photo: Brave heart /

Wikimedia Commons / Public Domain Inscription from the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III, which mentions "Jehu, son of Omri…"

Photo: http://www.katapi.org.uk/BAndS/BlackObelisk2.html

Title Photo: Moabite Stone (Mesha Stele) from the Encyclopaedia Biblica (1903). Credit: Wikimedia Commons / Public Domain

Endnotes

1 Edwin R. Thiele, *Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1983), 88.
2 "Previous Work," *Tel el-Fara*, https://www.tellelfara.com/ (Accessed February 26, 2020).
3 Bryant G. Wood, "Omri, King of Israel," *Associates for Biblical Research* https://biblearchaeology.org/research/divided-kingdom/3774-omri-king-of-israel (Accessed February 26, 2020).
4 Ibid.

5 Norma Franklin, “Samaria: from the Bedrock to the Omride Palace,” *Levant* 36, 2004, pg. 189. Online: file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/samariabedrockLevant.pdf (Accessed February 27, 2020).
6 George Andrew Reisner, Clarence Stanley Fisher, and David Gordon Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria, 1908-1910* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1924), 61. Online: http://www.etana.org/sites/default/files/coretexts/17084.pdf (Accessed February 27, 2020).
7 Norma Franklin, “Samaria: from the Bedrock to the Omride Palace,” *Levant* 36, 2004, pg. 201. Online: file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/samariabedrockLevant.pdf (Accessed February 27, 2020).
8 Ron E. Tappy, “Samaria,” *Bible Odyssey.* https://www.bibleodyssey.org/en/places/main-articles/samaria (Accessed February 27, 2020).
9 William Brown, “Moabite Stone [Mesha Stele],” *Ancient History Encyclopedia* https://www.ancient.eu/Moabite_Stone_[Mesha_Stele]/(Accessed March 1, 2020).
10 A. Leo Oppenheim, “Babylonian and Assyrian Historical Texts,” in *Ancient Near Easter Texts Relating to the Old Testament,* ed. James B. Pritchard (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), 284.
11 Ibid, 285.
12 “Omri and Samaria,” in *ESV Archaeology Study Bible*, ed. John Currid and David Chapman (Wheaton: Crossway, 2018), 512.

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FALL OF 2023

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